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Christ, "if any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever." We take the words as they are; we take Christ's own words, that he himself was that "bread of life." We believe that every one who feeds on Christ as the bread of life, *every one without exception*, shall live for ever. Is not this to take Christ's words as they are, and to believe them? But "J. B.," with his present opinions, cannot do this. Christ says, "if any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever." "Oh, no!" ("J. B." must say), for many eat and perish: this is not true of ANY man, but only those who eat worthily; and so, to make it true, we must say "if any man eat *worthily*, he shall live for ever." This proves that "J. B." mistakes of what bread Christ spoke, since he is driven to alter Christ's speech; and that we do not mistake, since we take Christ's words as they are. We repeat again, that when the discourse is of feeding on Christ himself as the bread of life, we do not want to put in "faithfully," or "worthily," or anything else; but when we speak of receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of the soul, then indeed we put in the word "worthily" or "faithfully," as St. Paul has taught us to do. For there, indeed, the distinction is necessary; for they only who eat it worthily do feed on Christ, the bread of life.

This, too, is worthy of notice, that our Saviour was contrasting the bread which he would give with the bread which Moses gave the Israelites from heaven—that is, the manna. Our Saviour says that they that ate Moses's bread died; but if any man eat of Christ's bread "he shall live for ever." This is the contrast, than any man who eats of this bread cannot die; and this cannot be said of the bread in the sacrament. Is this a Protestant argument? We care not; we learned it from Cardinal Cajetan, one of the greatest divines of the Roman Church! (upon John vi., tom. iii. Paris ed., 1543.)

We conclude with a passage from St. Augustine's sermon on the xcvi. Psalm (xcix Protestant version), to which we entreat "J. B.'s" earnest attention. St. Augustine quotes the 3rd verse of the discourse in John vi.—"It is the Spirit that quickeneth (or maketh alive), but the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I have spoken unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." And St. Augustine thus explains them—"Understand spiritually what I have said; ye are not to eat this body which ye see; nor to drink that blood which they who crucify me shall pour forth. I have commended unto you a certain mystery; spiritually understood it will quicken."

We shall be happy to hear from "J. B." again. But we advise him to keep in mind, while he is writing, that what he takes to be rank Protestantism in our pages, we may be able to show has been maintained, not only by eminent Fathers, but by the most learned cardinals and most famous divines in the Roman Catholic Church.

FARMING OPERATIONS FOR APRIL.

(From the Irish Farmers' Gazette.)

From the very fine seed-time we have lately had, it must be the farmer's own fault if his grain and potato crops are not in a very forward condition.

Oats.—The sooner in the month the breadth intended for oats is sown the better.

Barley.—Sowing should be completed as early in the month as possible. If intended to be laid down with clover and grass seeds, the surface should be rendered as fine as possible, by the liberal use of both harrows and rollers. Immediately after sowing the barley, then sow the small seeds, bush-harrow, and roll.

Flax, if not already sown, should now be committed to the earth without delay. The soil best adapted for this crop is a rich, deep loam. The best fibre is produced after a lea corn crop, or after corn preceded by a manured crop. The land should be well pulverized and thoroughly clean; the surface rendered as fine as possible by repeated harrowings and rollings. Roll before sowing; sow the seed broadcast, by the hand, or by a drilling-machine, from which the coulter must be removed, and cover with a light harrow, drawn first one way and then across, and finish with the roller. Three and a half bushels of clean seed will sow the Irish acre; but it is better to sow too thick than too thin; the seed should be well sifted and cleaned of all foreign seed, which will otherwise vegetate and give great trouble in weeding. There is no better crop to sow clover and grass seeds with than flax, as far as the after crop is concerned; but the manufacturers complain that the bottom part of the flax stems is much injured by clover, when luxuriant. They do not object so much to sowing carrots, in drills, which, after the flax is pulled, may be thinned and hoed.

Spring Vetches.—A breadth of land sufficient for consumption in July or August, should now be sown. In small establishments, it would be well to make two sowings, one at the beginning and the other about the middle of the month.

Potato planting should now be finished off without delay; as a general rule, the tubers should be planted before they begin to shoot out. Those previously planted will soon be coming up, and, if planted in drills, no time should be lost in harrowing down the tops of the drills lightly, otherwise they will come out at the sides; and on their first appearance, mould them up with the double mould-board plough, which

will protect them from frost, which invariably kills all the exposed potato shoots. If planted in ridges or "lazy-beds," they should be lightly pointed over, to break the winter's crust and destroy the annual weeds, and, when just coming over the surface, a little fine earth should be raised from the furrows, and scattered over the beds, to protect the young stalks from frost.

Carrots and Parsnips.—No time should now be lost in finishing off the intended breadths of carrots and parsnips. When sown so late as the present, the seeds should be prepared beforehand, by mixing them with damp sand, and keeping them in a dark, warm place; after the first three or four days, they should be turned over daily, and, if getting dry, sprinkle the mass with a little tepid water. They should be sown as soon as they exhibit symptoms of vegetating, which will vary according to the temperature they are kept in; the period may be hastened by putting the seeds, mixed as above, in the bottom of the cucumber or melon frame, or plunging them, enclosed in a bag, in a warm dung-heap; they should be examined daily. The carrot seeds should be rubbed between the hands, to remove the little awns by which they adhere to each other, and insure their even distribution when sowing.

Preparation for Green Crops.—The preparations for the general class of green crops—such as mangel-wurzel, Swedes and other turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c.—being the same; and presuming that the previous instructions have been attended to and followed up, as to the deep cultivation of the land by the spade or plough, during the autumn and winter, with the subsequent harrowings, cross-ploughings, and cleansings, to bring the land into a perfectly fine tilth, it is then in a proper state to receive the manure. Some open the drills first, at such distances apart as to receive the cart-wheels—that is, in every breadth of five drills; the horse walks in the centre, and the two wheels travel in the drills at either side, and the two outside drills are vacant as the carts pass along; the manure is dropped at regular distances, a man assisting to drag it out of the cart with an iron drag, made like a dung-fork or grapple, with the tines crooked or bent. To facilitate this operation the carts are furnished with a tilting bar, so that they be thrown up in front to the bottom, forming an inclined plane, at various angles. Men or women follow, to spread the manure equally in the drills, which are immediately closed by the double mould-board plough. This may be done equally well by the single mould-board plough, but it takes double the time. The drills are then rolled down, and the seeds sown, and again rolled. Thus the work goes on very regularly and expeditiously; but this mode is open to some objections: one is, that the bottoms of the drills in which the horse and cart-wheels travel, are very much beaten, and a sort of pan or impenetrable floor formed, which, though not much affecting the potato or turnip crop, is highly objectionable with tap-rooted plants, such as mangels, carrots, parsnips, or chicory; another objection is, that from the carts turning and crossing the drills, they are much broken down and obliterated, and the manure, from this cause alone, cannot be evenly covered, and it is altogether a slovenly method.

That practised by others, and which is free from those objections, is to mark the field all over with the plough, both lengthways and across, at parallel distances of one statute perch apart, thus forming squares of a perch each; the manure is then drawn out and dropped in small, regular-sized heaps on the points where the lines intersect each other, leaving the first breadth of a perch at the side where the plough is to open the drills undug. Men and women are then placed along the line at regular intervals, counting off to each man so many heaps, whose duty will be to take the manure with a three-pronged fork, if it be long farm-yard manure, or with a shovel, if it be compost or short manure, and deposit it evenly in the drills as the plough passes along opening them. Another plough follows, splitting the ridge and covering the manure. Each man should have his portion finished before the plough returns, opening another drill: thus there will be no necessity for the men crossing or walking on the undug drills. The drills are then rolled down, sown, and again rolled. If the field be long, say over 20 or 30 perches, it will be necessary to lay off the centre space between every 6 or 8 perches as a cart-track, throwing off 3 or 4 lines at each side, from which the carts diverge to drop the manure. This beaten track must afterwards be ploughed up and harrowed. This method has much to recommend it. The permeability of the bottoms of the drills is much better preserved, the tap-rooted plants meet with no obstructions, the manure is laid on evenly, and the quantity per acre exactly regulated, and the men have their portions allotted out with the greatest regularity. Hence, there is no complaining, no confusion, but every thing goes on with regularity and despatch.

Mangel-wurzel should be sown by the end of this or early next month. The seeds should be steeped for 48 hours before sowing, then set to drain, and dried with wood or other ashes. To produce heavy crops they require a very liberal supply of manure. The seeds should be dibbled in two or three in each hole, at 15 to 18 inches apart, in good soils and sheltered situa-

tions, and at 12 to 15 inches apart in soils not so good or sheltered, getting from 1½ to 2 inches cover; the drills must not be less than from 28 to 30 inches apart.

Sugar Beet may be sown, and in every way managed similarly to mangel-wurzel.

Swede Turnips should be sown about the same time as the mangel. They do not require so much manure; but from 1½ to 2 cwt. of guano assists materially in forcing an early braird and into rough leaf, out of the reach of the fly. Sow with the drill machine, and, when fit for thinning, hoe and single them out to the same distance apart as recommended for mangel.

Kohl-rabi should now be sown, in beds of rich, clean, and well-pulverized soil, to be ready for transplanting out in drills in May and June.

Chicory may be sown between the middle of the month and the 10th May; the land prepared in the same way as for carrots or parsnips, in raised drills, from 20 to 24 inches apart.

Cabbages.—Sow a successional breadth of cabbage seed, for planting out by the end of May or early in June, and finish planting out the general crop without delay.

Lucerne.—Sow by the middle of the month. The land should be deeply tilled, clean, and rich. Sow in rows 12 inches apart: 16 or 18 lbs. of seed will sow the Irish acre.

Saintfoin.—The soil for saintfoin should be dry and rich; the barley ground may be very profitably laid down with this crop. Sow broadcast about 4½ bushels to the Irish acre; harrow it well in with a fine harrow, and roll.

Wheat.—The winter-sown wheats, if intended for laying down with clover and grass seeds, should, if sown broadcast, be now well harrowed, rolled, the small seeds sown, bush-harrowed, and rolled; if the wheat has been drilled, it should be hand or horse hoed, to destroy weeds, levelled with the drill-harrow, the seed sown, bush-harrowed, and rolled. If the plant be too luxuriant, eat it down with sheep, or mow it, then roll and harrow; but this must not be done after the seed-stems or culms begin to shoot, which would injure the produce.

Beans and Peas, if sown in rows, should now be hand or horse hoed between.

Fallows should get a good harrowing and cross-ploughing some time in the month.

Paring and Burning, where practised or requisite, should be attended to closely. Lands subjected to this process yield excellent crops of potatoes, turnips, rape, &c., and good after crops of corn, after which they should get a full dressing of putrescent manure for a green crop.

Artificial Manures.—Wheat, oats, barley, and meadow lands may now be top-dressed with guano, superphosphate of lime, gypsum, salt and lime some time mixed in compost, soot, &c., choosing wet weather for the purpose.

Meadows, if not done before, should be cleaned and rolled without delay, removing everything that may interfere with the scythe, and dig up dockings in wet weather.

The Dairy.—It will now be necessary to make up the full complement of cows for the dairy, by a careful selection of in-calfers; as they drop their calves, comfortable house-room should be provided, with a moderate supply of roots and good, sweet hay, until the rye, winter vetches, and Italian rye-grass come in. Some rock-salt in their troughs will be useful at this period.

Horned Stock should be carefully attended and well fed; this will tell, after being put to grass, in the development of bone, muscle, and flesh before the end of the season.

Fat Sheep must be kept up by a liberal supply of roots and hay, or they will fall off in condition rapidly.

Ewes, with their lambs, should have a good bite of sweet, succulent herbage, rye, clover and rye-grass, to enable them to suckle their lambs. If they suffer now from insufficient nutriment, no after care will restore them.

Sows and Litters.—This is a good time for sows to farrow; those expected to do so should be kept confined to their styes, which should be clean, warm, and well ventilated, and be supplied moderately with good, nourishing food; and stores kept in condition by a full supply of food.

Manures.—Attend to the accumulation of manure; turn over, break, and mix former collections; clean out all the offices, yards, &c., and cart the manure to the headlands of such fields as are to be green-cropped; bank it up, and cover well with dry earth, to preserve the ammonia.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.—None so little enjoy life and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labour, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends upon the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or laudable calling, which engages, helps, and enlivens all our powers, let those bear witness who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves.—*Jay.*